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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANHIND.

NO. 34.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

[SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1836.

THE LIBERATOR

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ENGLAND.

[From the London Patriot of June 1, 1836.] MEETING AT LONDON.

On Thursday evening last, a very numerous auditory assembled at the Rev. T. Price's Chapel, Devonshire Square, for the purpose of hearing a are, to be delivered by George Thompson, Esq., illustrative of the character of American lavery, and the principles and progress of the American Anti-Slavery Society. An intense dee of interest was excited; it being understand that the lecturer would justify the course pursued by him towards the Baptist deputation.

was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, aid, that five minutes ago he had not the least idea of occupying the situation to which he had He felt himself almost incapable of introducing the business of the meeting, but he would read the advertisement by which it was convened. The worthy Chairman then read the advertisement contained in the Patriot of the 25th ult., and said, that in reference to the latter part [an invitation to Drs. Cox and Hoby to attend the meeting] he had not the pleasure of knowing these gentlemen, but if they should present themselves to the meeting, he was sure that a British audience would treat them with the greatest respect. He happened to know a little of the state of the slavery question in America hunself, having been almost nursed in the antislavery cradle; for Thomas Clarkson, Esq., had been his intimate friend from his boyhood. A short time ago he received a communication from a friend in America, giving some horrid details of the present state of slavery there. It was a most Ismentable fact, that a nation, professing the most unbounded sentiments of liberality, should derate a system of slavery so horrid. In the now call on Mr. Thompson to commence his lec

a suggestion. He had come there in consequence of the public notice, and he would most respectfully suggest, whether it was necessary in the information to be communicated that evening, to introduce the names of Drs. Cox or How, or their delegation to the United States of America. Those gentlemen did not go out from the Anti-Slavery Society, and for one, he must protest against any allusion being made to them. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN stated, that he saw a stateby those two gentlemen, in which the of Mr. Thompson was seriously reflected upon -(hear, hear); and he thought, that common justice at least, required that he (Mr. T.) should dria, and there the very members of Congress, hear, and applause.)

egged that no interruption might be afforded to se who wished, on the present occasion, to give utterance to any sounds of disapprobation relative to himself personally, or to any remarks which it might be his privilege and his duty to address to that assembly. He should not be shaken from any purpose which he had formed by any thing which could take place within or without those walls. He stood there to accomplish no party purposes, to gratify no private feelings, to make no attack upon private character. He stood there as the undaunted adover the world. (Cheers.) He held a book in his hand [The Baptists in America,] which was full of insinuations in reference to his general policy, and to certain particular acts, and no gen deman had a right to find fault with him for intro ducing any names he might find in that book. (Hear, hear.) That book was public property; he would take it litera seprita manet, and with it he would have to do till he had rescued himself from every insinuation, direct or indirect, -every charge, expressed or implied, contained within not come there without giving tall and respectful notice to his respected friends-for so he would call them. If he rebuked them it was in friendship, and he would do it with affection also. He would now come to the question immediately before them, but he desired it might be undergood that he had no wish to traduce America. Those who hated the greatness of America would

He went not there for fame or wealth. He left (Cheers.) If he must rebuke enormity, if he re- with regard to the state of the public mind in the the utmost cordiality. His accounts were heard as a calumniator. (Cries of 'Shame, shame.) as 'a calumniator' the man who told that host he clergy, regarding the authors of it as enemies to He went there to rouse that country. He wanted it to be known by every man, from the President signs of disapprobation, which were instanted in the human race. Nothing could be more appropriate than for South Carolina to set the example dent downwards, that not George Thompson, ly lost in renewed cheering.) He hoped that the in the present crisis, and I trust the Logislature and what they had done in the last great struggle but that an Englishman representing the wishes, present would find a better way of arguing than they had done that night. (Cheers and that he had arrived freighted with laughter.) He took the guilt of this system, and would now show what the General's theology was blessings, and not breathing out threatening and he laid it—where? On the church of America — No human institution, in my opinion, is more manifestly consistent with the will of God, than ored the Baptists, he carried with him a good rethe honor, the justice, or humanity of that country. (Cheers.) What did he find there? Two million five hundred thousand slaves—slaves in belonging to those denominations, they of South Carolina; and yet, he (Mr. T.) was callthe fullest sense of the word! (Hear, hear.) were slave-owners. (Hear, hear, hear.) He found every sixth man, woman, and child in would relate one anecdote illustrative of the sub-America an abject slave, in a state of unmitigat- ject. When Drs. Cox and Hoby were in Rich- applause.) Mr. Thompson having reprobated in former rested upon expediency, the latter upon On the motion of Mr. Edward Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Scoble, William Knight, Esq., bis own assertion merely, but he would not give wealthy planter, and were in the daily habit of the alluded to a small work published by A. D. Ingion. Any man who had the least feeling for words of the Hon. Wm. Jay, the son of the cele- visiting another gentleman in similar circumstan- S ms, A. B., in which that gentleman representbrated John Jay. Mr. Thompson then read several extracts from Jay's Inquiry, &c. The author stated, that according to the code of Louisiana, day, said to him, 'When you look around you ing the utmost care and attention to the comfort the slave could not acquire any thing but what upon the system that every where prevails, and and the morals of their slaves. 'Were it the terviews which he had had with Dr. Hoby, that must belong to his master. According to the laws of South Carolina, a slave was adjudged to be a chattel personal in the hands of his master. At page 130, Mr. Jay stated, that, according to the slaves, are you not alarmed? Do you not apprehend at no distant day a terrible convulsion that shall overwhelm you in ruin, and issue in the following the slaves, are you not alarmed? Do you not apprehend at no distant day a terrible convulsion is hed phrase and ornamental language, subjects to delight the taste, or aimse the imagination, he was questioned respecting the views of the delegates, and he stated what were At page 150, Mr. 3rd stated, that, according to the above definitions of a slave, 'The master has, in point of fact, the same power over his slave the blacks?' 'Why,' said the gentleman, who on which he would sooner try his skill than negro that he has over his horse.' The slave is at all was no officer in a Baptist church, and had an slavery.' (Loud laughter.) Mr. Thompson then the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and times liable to be punished at the pleasure of his master, and, although the law does not warrant used to apprehend such a catastrophe, but God views, and proceeded to charge upon the ministrepudiated colonization. This he stated before master, and, although the law does not warrant him in murdering the slave, it expressly justifies him in murdering the slave, it expressly justifies has made a providential opening, a merciful safe-him in killing him if he dare to resist. At page 132, Mr. Jay remarks, that 'A necessary conse-like the second of what is coming.' 'What do you dressed by the Rev. R. N. Anderson to the Sessard that he would, if possible, see Drs. Cox and 132, Mr. Jay remarks, that 'A necessary consequence of slavery is the absence of the marriage relation. A slave has no more legal authority ing a merciful safety-valve?' 'Why,' said the tion of the slave, as it had been brought out by purpose of rearing slaves, but we part with the brother in the Lord.' (Strong marks of indigna- (Mr. T.) whether they should invite both Drs. Cox had collected during his sojourn in the United States, but he would only mention one or two cir- likely to be so, for when they go to these south- pecuniary means were nearly exhausted, endeav- had already stated, but that they might and ought spiring word 'Leberty' upon it. The meeting only two immediate abolitionists in the Assembal talked a stream of abolition for 200 miles.' Rankin, Esq., commenced the conversation by would imagine, and justly so, that if in the Unital bly; yet, notwithstanding all those 'efforts which (Cheers.) Besides these, they discovered a let-MR. THOMSPON was about to rise,—when

MR. PEWTRESS stood up, and begged to offer

MR. PEWTRESS stood up, and a consecrated to the genius of Liberty, where man might be seen delighting in the blessings which of the Assembly, instead of being two, there she poured from her cornucopia, it would be the District of Columbia, where assembled the rep
So that it was not possible, as on a former occamony alone was delicate question to and that the had been told, within half an hour, resentatives of the freest people in the world, sion, to burke the question; but it was broadly speak on behalf of the abolitionists,' ('oh, oh,' that if he went to the meeting it would be at the where declamatory harangues were everlastingly delivered in the praise of liberty, in the fullest and highest sense of the word. And yet what was the fact? Let it be known, let it be by the Rev. gentlemen on that occasion. told throughout the world, that in that ten miles square, over which Congress exercised unlimited control, was the slave market of the enment in the Patriot about a fortnight ago, signed tire nation. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It had a population of 7,000 slaves, and the slave-tradhave an opportunity of remarking upon it. (Hear, while speeches were being made within the walls of the capitol, were outside the doors en-Ma. Thompson then rose, and was received gaging with the vilest race of men on the face of the earth for the sale of the bones, and the sinwith slight marks of disapprobation, which were instantly drowned in loud bursts of applause. He is a life, and the blood, the liberty and fertilewes, the life, and the blood, the liberty and fertilewes, the life, and the same and impossible creatures. ity of God's rational and immortal creatures. er, 'that Mr. Roper will allow me to give him few minutes. In the interim, Immense applause.) And yet he was told, that my hand, though I have " rolled back the cause " he was a 'caluminator,' because he said that America was 'a wicked nation.' (Cries of 'Shame, shame,' and long continued cheers.) What would the meeting think, when he told them that Washington city itself was infested by kidnappers, prowling about to arrest men of color, if they had not their free papers with them? A respectable colored man was thrown into the city jail of Washington on suspicion of being a slave. demonstrated his freedom—and what then? Was stood, that Moses Roper was now enabled to He became alarmed, ran away from Georgia, and vocate of suffering and enslaved humanity all the man who captured him punished, and he him-No; He was sold into everlastself set free? ing bondage to pay his jail fees! (Cries of Shame, shame.) He (Mr. T.) stated that fact on from the New York Evangelist, of March 12, formed her husband of it. Mr. Garrison got his the authority of the Hon. Mr. Miner, and a petition signed by 1,000 most respectable inhabitants of the District, and yet he was told, that he was 'a of the District, and yet he was told, that he was 'a slaveholding. He also read an extract from the caluminator,' because he said that America was speech of J. A. Thome, Esq., of Kentucky, detended in the fore they fired at him; Mr. Garrison called, but he did not stop. The ball missed him, and Mr. Carrison then struck him with the gun and knock-Corporation of Washington, by virtue of an Act passed by Congress, granted licenses to any one in the District of Columbia, who wished to trade the pages of that volume. (Cheers.) He had in slaves, for the sum of \$400 per annum. How was the money appropriated? One portion for the purpose of cutting canals for the benefit of citizens, and the other for the support of schools for the education of the white youth of Ohio, in which the writer pointed out how unla-

shame.') And yet he was told he was 'a calum-

He (Mr. T.) might dwell upon the condi- (Hear, hear.) We must keep a stock for the dealt with in other respects .- Your affectionate self, but who had ron away, and was now free, of emancipation.' (Immense cheering.)

supported by the Doctor.

of ' No, no.')

prosecute his studies, in consequence of the lib- crossed the river into South Carolina, wh eral contributions of Dr. Cox and Dr. Morison. (Cheers.) Mr. Thompson then read two extracts son. Mrs. Garrison saw him in the barn, and in-1836, showing that the Methodists were equally rifle and shot at him. The law required that they involved with the Presbyterians in the sin of should call upon a slave to stop three times bepicture of the licention ness prevalent among the slaves in Kentucky, where Mr. Thompson observitaken up for it; his master went after him: Mr. ed, slavery existed in its mildest form. He held Garrison purchased him for 500 dollars, and burnin his hand some excellent letters from the Rev. ed him alive. John Rankin, pastor of the Presbyterian churches of Ripley and Strait-creek, Brown county, the city of Washington. (Loud cries of Shame, vorable the system of slavery was, in its consequences, as well as in its nature, to the extension niator,' because he said that America was 'a of Gospel influence. He would mere wicked nation.' (Great cheering.) He might the Baptist denomination, that in the of Gospel influence. He would merely say of stand on a missionary platform and pour execra- States of America there were upwards of 3,000 canker-worm, the all-absorbing, all-operating cause of loss of character, loss of strength, and the acts of the Brahmin, the New Zealan.

Mr. from its infliction, he praised God that he had free born child, force it away from its parents, to his voice was drowned by the cries of the infuricellent Christian.' There was a case in point at the table of the Lord the preceding Sanday?

stated a number of facts which had come under Mr. HARE rose, and said, that Mr. Roper was his own knowledge, demonstrative of the horrors a member of Dr. Cox's church, and was partly and cruelties of American slavery. One case which he mentioned, was that of a slave who oc-Mr. Hoskins said, 'He would have been a casionally preached to his fellow-bondsmen. His waster threatened that if he ever preached on the Sabbath again, he would give him 500 lashes on the Monday merning. He disobeyed the order, Mr. Thompson begged it then to be under- however, and preached, unknown to his master. can Anti-Slavery Society, giving a lamentable ed him down. The slave wrested it from him, taken up for it; his master went after him; Mr.

MR. THOMPSON then resumed, and gave an interesting detail, through which our limits will not of the anti-slavery cause in America. At one meeting in New York, after the other religious

"This man escaped from Florida, came to this city where he remained several months. His complexion was so light, and his features so 'European' that he passed for a white man—was warned to do and actually did miliquainted with her history, and her professions. He wandering Bushman, as infamy like was the man who loved America, who mourned over that one giant abomination that stained der, and the wandering Bushman, as infamy one fact, on the authority of the Rev. Baron Stow. A Baptist minister tied up his female slave on a Sabbath morning with his own hands, and flogged who are still in slavery.

and defiled that land, who, going there, did not ised and sent on the wings of the wind, that ber on her noked back. He went and preached and benevolent societies had held their anniverdisguise the truth—(Cheers)—did not confine to declaration to the first nation in the world, he private circles those rebukes which should be given on the house-top. Such were the feelings which annuated him when he went to America. buke sin, he preferred rebuking it in a white man. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

With regard to the state of the public mind in the bulked a slave-trader, he would hunt him out in a Christian country, in a republican country.

With regard to the state of the public mind in the bulked a slave-trader, he would hunt him out in a Christian country. In his address to the void find well-ducated men of a bulked used that and without a tyrant, and without a tyrant animadverted upon by certain individuals in this country. He knew the position in which th: Baptists stood in this country before he went out, for the emancipation of the slaves in the British colonies. It had been his pleasure to introduce Mr. Knibb to more than one auditory where he peace—that he had come to grapple, in common any particular denomination. He spoke of Bapwith all the succere friends of the negro there, with the direct monster that ever preyed upon great props, the all-sustaining pillars of that bloodstated of being a political evil, is the corner stone that country. He would, in the first place, ex-The meeting must understand, as a preliminary observation, that the Colonizationists and the the Colonizationists, would not be received confidence by the black population, who considered every man as practically their enemy who advocated colonization. He was aware, from in-Hoby at New York, before they went to Richmond; for if they fell into the hands of the coloover his child than a cow over her caif. Several laws were passed inflicting corporal punishment on slaves meeting for mental instruction, and immon slaves meeting for mental instruction, and immon slaves than we can part with. of the American Anti-Slavery Society, asked him mass of evidence, which, with great care he most valuable, and at the same time, the most tion.) A young man, who was prosecuting his and Hoby to their meeting, but he told them that letter to which he alluded it was stated, that under the simple apprehension of danger from the insurrection of the slaves, they had, without any trial or examination, been executed by tensured professing itself civilized, and in the least degree regulated by the laws of justice and professing itself civilized, and in the least degree regulated by the laws of justice and now call on Mr. Thompson to commence his lection of the shaves, he knew not what was. He would only mention one or two circles the fact of columbia was ceditately to be so, for when they go to these south-likely to be so, for when they go to terminate so. The District of Columbia was call already st

> calumny and persecution, but he was alive, cheer-Stewart said, 'In this church a man may take a been counted worthy to suffer in his cause; but ful, courageous, hopeful, and that he (Dr. C.) might do his duty and be safe. (Hear, hear. whom God gave it in charge, saying, 'Bring this child up for me,'—and sell it as a beast, or hold it ing.' Would it be believed, that on that Lynch if I go to the meeting I shall get a jacket of tar - him,' 'Stop his pray- 'Well,' said Dr. Cox, 'but I have been told that in perpetual bondage, and not only escape cor- Committee, there sat seven elders and one min- and feathers.' (Loud laughter.) He (Mr. T.) ers, from all the slave-rearing States, brought the paral punishment, but really be esteemed an exister, some of whom had sat with the young man told Dr. Cox that he would go too and share it with him (loud applause,) it would honor them on that platform. A young man was present, of (Cries of 'Shame!') And yet he (Mr. T.) was both. (Laughter and great cheering.) The conon that platform. A young man was present, of the name of Moses Roper, the son of an Americalled 'a calumniator,' because he said America versation was then carried on principally by John Carried on principally by John Carried on principally by John Rankin, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Winslow, a Bap-Mr. Thompson was then about to enter upon what tist minister, and Dr. Cox's replies were to the because he was on British, and not on American he termed the 'bright side of the picture,' when effect, 'You know there is a political bearing in soil. (Loud applause.) 'I trust,' said the lectur- it was suggested that he should retire, and rest a the question.' With that they assured him they MR. M. ROPER * addressed the meeting, and ground of humanity and religion; they did not wish him to appear as a Baptist delegate, but to come as a man and a Christian. (Cheers.) When those gentlemen had finished their conversation with Dr. Cox, he (Mr. T.) said to him, 'Dr. Cox, you know what are the expectations of our common country (hear, hear)-you know what your denomination has done in England for this cause, and I beseech you come for the sake of humanity, for the sake of our country, for the sake of that eligion whose minister you are.' The doctor replied, 'I cannot give an answer now (laughter and hisses); send at half past nine in the morning and I will give an answer." He again assured the doctor that they would have a splendid meeting, and said, 'You will have the elile of all parties pray deliver your soul, and bear a fearless testimony for God against the iniquity of the land. That was the language he had held to Dr. Reed some months before, but without effect :- but of that more herenfter. It was with a sorrowful, and almost broken heart, he (Mr. T.) left. He could truly say before his Maker, it was the severest infliction, the most keen and cutting event that had occurred to him since his landing in the United States. On quitting the house, John Rankin, Esq., observed, 'If these be the men you send from England, we shall pray God that no more allow us to follow him, of the rise and progress may ever cross the Atlantic.' (Immense cheering.) The same afternoon it was proposed in a meeting of delegates, that another deputation should wait upon Dr. Cox; but one of the gentlemen present said, 'No! if Dr. Cox does not deem it his honor to be here, I say send no deputation to him.' He (Mr. T.) however, urged them to send another deputation, for he believed the

doctor to have been worked upon, and that he was the dupe of colonizationists and slaveholders. (Concluded on last page.)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1836.

FOURTH OF JULY.

not an uncommon occurrence to see both individuals bound in chains." ishments. Again, it is not rare to find both individu- use and application of the Scriptures : als and nations making no pretensions to virtue, justice, or righteousness, but glorying in their shame, detying the public sentiment of the world, stealing and oppressing with bold effrontery, and professing neither to fear God, nor regard man. But to see a nation boasting of its deliverance from a foreign yokeproclaiming, as a self-evident truth, that all men are born free and equal, and possess an inalienable right to liberty, and solemnly invoking the Almighty to with banners.' bear witness to the sincerity with which they make that declaration-aspiring to be the refuge of the oppressed of every clime-claiming the first rank in civilization, and on the score of freedom, republicanism and christianity-denouncing all other governments as inimical to the rights of man, and in some instances, aiding by physical force in their utter overthrow-at the same time literally making merchandize of a large portion of its guiltless inhabitants, loading them with chains, depriving them of all means other spirits more wicked than himself, and they enof social, intellectual, and moral improvement, outlawing all who plead in their behalf; maintaining that the Almighty has authorized it to transform into beasts and articles of traffic, by a divine sanction, millions of those for whom Christ was crucified; increasing the number of its victims both by theft and propagation, and extending the boundaries of its bloody tyranny, with the activity of lust and the rage of avarice; endeavoring, moreover, to exterminate the last feeble remnant of a once mighty people, for sword.') the sake of obtaining their lands on which to open a new market for human flesh ;-to witness such a nation is to behold a prodigy of impiety, a monster of cruelty, such as the earth has produced but in a single instance since it was created, and such as time shall never again record on the page of its existence. That nation is the republic of North America-our own country. 'It is in vain,' says a voice on the other side of the Atlantic, which its thundering surges are not able to drown- it is in vain to seek for words to express all we feel in view of these things-it must be the subject of mute astonishment and speechless horror. The Almighty does not supply man with language to denounce such damning inconsistencies and cold-blooded atrocities: they excite ideas of abhorrence beyond our capacity of expression. These ished by an infinite Being.'

The acme of American hardihood is attained on the recurrence of the fourth of July-styled 'the birthday of American Independence.' The frightful spec- ism tacle is then presented of a vast slaveholding and slave-trading people spontaneously assembling together, (chiefly too in houses dedicated to divine worship,) to sing anew the songs of liberty, to perjure themselves afresh by calling God to witness that they abhor all manner of oppression, to challenge the admiration and applause of a gazing world for their repub- heaven. lican equality, to rend the canopy of heaven with work of universal emancipation, -with their hands and garments all stained with human blood, with the himself for another world. soil gory beneath their feet, with manacled and lacerated vassals in their rear, with human flesh-mongers rank-it smells to heaven.' Such a day, for the sixtieth time, has recently been celebrated in this manever, have served to make its commemoration doubly waiters, explains the skin deep character of his derevolting and condemnatory. Of these, we shall specify only the justification of the slave system as a divine institution-the addition of eighty thousand new victims as the permanent annual increase of the slave population-the admission of a new slaveholding State into the Union, with a Constitution making slavery perpetual-the determination of Congress hereafter to deny the right of petition to the people-the prevalence and supremacy of lynch law, and the conprevalence and supremacy of lynch law, and the con-pires, actuated by the same patriotism which has sequent prostration of the civil power—the perfidious characterized him both in public and private. invasion of Texas, for the purpose of extending the empire of slavery-and the horrible treatment of the Indian tribes, in robbing them of their lands and children, reducing them to starvation, goading them to desperation by deeds of more than savage cruelty, his reward. and now resorting to butchery for their complete expulsion or extermination! Yet, notwithstanding States—A man without guile, an officer without fault, these terrible occurrences, and as if this nation were in all things immaculate, men calling themselves patriots and christians, but steeped to the lips in the guilt of oppression and violence, assembled as usual in all standard of liberty, to swear eternal hatred to tyranny, and to drink success to the oppressed of all nations (but their own) in their attempts to be free and independent! It is true, that that memorable day has, to some extent, been rescued from a mockery so impious, and a desecration so vile; yet the people, as a body, are not ashamed to signalize it by pompous ob- in him the defender of the principles of '76. servances. Base hypocrites !- (and yet their villany is too glaring for hypocrisy)-can neither the bitter taunts of the world, nor the impending judgments of God, awe them into decency of behavior, if not selfrespect? Surely, the Lord hath a controversy with the inhabitants of the land, because there is no truth, nor mercy, nor knowledge of God in the land. By swearing, and lying, and killing, and stealing, and vocate of American Freedom and Equality, whose committing adultery, they break out, and blood toucheth blood. Therefore shall the land mourn.' 'Hear this word, ye kine of Bashan, which oppress the poor, which crush the needy, which say to their masters, Bring, and let us drink. The Lord God hath sworn by his holiness, that lo, the days shall come upon you, that he will take you away with hooks, and your posterity with fish-hooks.' 'Forasmuch, therefore, as rights. your treading is upon the poor, and ye take from him burdens of wheat: ye have built houses of hewn stone, but ye shall not dwell in them ; ye have planted vineyards, but ye shall not drink wine of them.' · Wo to the bloody city!" it is all full of lies and robbery; the prey departeth not: THE NOISE OF A

and of the prancing horses, and of the jumping char-* Washington - Richmond - Charleston - New Or-

WHIP, and the noise of the rattling of the wheels,

iois. Behold, I am against thee, saith the Lord of favor of a bill to destroy the liberty of the press, and hosts; for upon whom hath not thy wickedness passed authorizing every southern postmaster to rifle the pubcontinually? And I will cast abominable filth upon lie mail, ad libitum! officially and peremptorily dethee, and make thee vile, and will set thee as a gaz- claring, that if he be elected President, he will resist ing-stock. Art thou better than populous No, that every effort of Congress and the people, to abolish Among the withering and well merited taunts was situate among the rivers, that had the waters slavery in the District of Columbia! which are borne to us from Europe by every breeze round about it, whose rampart was the sea, and her What! Andrew Jackson the defender of the prin of the Atlantic, for our unparalleled cruelty and op- wall was from the sea? Ethiopia and Egypt were ciples of '76,' (to wit, 'all men are created equal, and pression, none is more applicable than that of the her strength, and it was in Snite; Put and Lubim were possess an inalienable right to liberty,') ' the advocate Birmingham Reformer,' which brands us as 'a na- her helpers. Yet was she carried away, she went of American freedom and equality '-and yet signaltion of slave-drivers, masquerading it with the cap of into captivity: her young children also were dashed in ized from early youth for his profanity, his contempt liberty-a Christian people, excelling all the heathen pieces at the top of all the streets: and they cast lots of all law, whether human or divine, his fierce and tribes of the world in systematic wickedness.' It is for her honorable men, and all her great men were bloody conduct, his vindictive and turbulent spirit!

and nations assuming the garb of hypocrisy, and wear- More fully to illustrate the impudence and folly dering a multitude of human beings daily and hourly ing it with such consummate art as to deceive 'almost which characterize every patriotic celebration of the of all that they possess, and all they can earn, and ing it with such consummate art as to deceive 'almost which characterize every partiolic celebration of the or all that they possess, and the transfer of the county, on the last fourth, and learn to select other to case in the least; the indicate in the least to anticipate to anticipate the deceive 'almost which characterize every partiolic celebration of the origination of the county, on the last fourth, and learn to select other to case in the least; the indicate in the least to anticipate the deceive 'almost which characterize every partiolic celebration of the origination of the origination of the characterize every partiolic celebration of the origination of the characterize every partiolic celebration of the origination evil deeds are wrought in darkness; and they dread timents, which we have culled from a heap prepared in his message, of a law by Congress to gag the freeexposure to the world as the most terrible of all pun- on that day. The following approximate to a profane men and christians at the North, in order to perpetu-

At Scituate :

beat upon that house, but it fell not, having been founded upon a Rock.'

By Lemuel Jacobs, Jr. The Orator of the Day-His name, to the modern Whigs, 'is all but a host,' and his political declamations, 'as terrible as an army

Washington, Jefferson and Jackson-Three great ditical lights, to enlighten the darkness of mod whigism. 'The light shines on the darkness, but the darkness comprehendeth it not.'

Why should not the Antimasons support Everett for Governor? Ans. Because he, like Ephraim of old, has returned to his Idols, and the Lord saith, let

At Columbus :

General Jackson's promised reform in the Governnent- Then goeth he, and taketh to himself seven ter in and dwell there; and the last state of the man therefore the enemy of Jesus Christ! a lewd and filthy worse than the first."

The Officers of the Third Division, who now honor us with their presence—Fearless champions of the citizen soldiery, unawed by the sneers of the wealthy the taunts of the rabble- Verily I say unto you, they shall have their reward.'

(The reward is thus designated by Jesus Christ-All they that take the sword shall perish with the

At Shirley:

The Day. As the hart panteth after the water ook, so panteth the hearts of the oppressed of all lands for the blessings of such an Anniversary.

Our Republic. It is in the political world, like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

Whig Candidates for the Presidency. Many are called-none will be chosen. Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren- When

the righteous bear rule, the people rejoice. At Philadelphia:

Nicholas Biddle, Esq.-With such a financier for Secretary of the Treasury, the public monies would be secure 'where moth and rust cannot corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal.' The foregoing toasts, drank with bacchanalian

shouts, are specimens of that political irreverence for are infinite crimes, to be judged, condemned and punconvivial occasions.

We now give a variety of other 'sentiments,' the ebullitions of genuine 'patriotism' and 'republican-

At Philadelphia:

The Army and Navy-The prowess of each a model for the other-The prowess of both a model for the

Just as consistent with the gospel of Christ, and as good sense, as to say that pandemonium is a model for

Martin Van Buren-Disguised as a democrat, but their acclamations, to pledge themselves anew to the the wisdom of the people has discovered the cheat, and through mercy will allow him to retire to the the meaning of that term, and of the first principles leserts of Arabia to repent of his sins and prepare of liberty, and of the nature and inviolability of hu-

Very merciful and pious!

Martin Van Buren-The servile imitator of Engswarming in their capitol, with the necks of prostrate land's Aristocracy; too proud to be drove by a black, allons beneath their feet! 'O! their offence is but must be waited on by white men-shame on such tolerate such aristocratical and hard-hearted men as American Statesmen.

Martin Van Buren-An aristocrat in heart-his haughty disposition can brook no servants unless ner. The events of the past and present year, how- white-his coach and four with white drivers and It seems, by the foregoing, that Mr. Van Buren is

attended by white servants-and that is his crime. If he were surrounded by black slaves, we pre- went for republican principles, &c. &c. sume he would not be reproached for his ' aristocratic heart.' A nice republican distinction, truly!

At Scituate :

The distinguished Statesman, Martin Van Buren-May be be elevated to the high office to which he as-

At Palmer :

Martin Van Buren -- The people's friend, who always devoted his service and talents to the good of can principles! Why, every body knows what rentry. Let our Presidential election b lucted by the pure spirit of Democracy, and he has

Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United ained by the People.

At Shirley:

The Vice President of the United States-His of oppression and violence, assembled as usual in all steadfast Républicanism, his private virtues, and his parts of the land on the 4th of July, to unfurl the public services, have secured him the second, and narked him for the first honors in the Nation's gift. Martin Van Buren-Although assailed by enemies 1837, be elevated to the Presidency over a free and independent people.

At Medina: The President of the United States-We recognize

At Bangor :

The President of the United States,-He is worthy of his country and his country of him

At Scituate : Andrew Jackson-The champion of Freedom, the early and able defender of the Constitution and the ople's rights.

Andrew Jackson-The Hero and the Man-the admonument of everlasting Fame.

At Palmer:

Richard M. Johnson-In his heart is enveloped the genuine principles of Democracy, and correct views of equal, just and liberal rights

Col. R. M. Johnson-The brave defender of ou country; and the fearless champion of the People's

At Medina : Col. R. M. Johnson, the hero, patriot, statesman, nd pride of his countrymen--may he next become at least second in command.

The foregoing toasts, in praise of Martin Van Buren, Andrew Jackson, and Richard M. Johnson, are

flagrant libels upon truth, liberty and republicanism What! Van Buren 'a man without guile,' 'a steadfast republican, 'the people's friend'—and yet going all lengths in support of southern elevery levels in support of southern elevery levels. It is a document which all lengths in support of southern slavery! voting in the fourth of July :

an old slave-trader! an extensive slaveholder, plunate the thraldom of millions of his sable countrymen! the expense of our republican government. (!!) the great conspirator against the rights and liberties By Hon. Samuel A. Turner. The Democratic par- of the Indian tribes! the unprincipled violator of our in old Massachusetts for ten years past- The rains solemn national treaties, now treacherously conniving

What! Richard M. Johnson 'the hero, patriot, statesman, and pride of his country,' cherishing in his heart the genuine principles of DEMOCRACY, and correct views of equal, just and liberal rights'-and yet robbing and oppressing a portion of his fellow beings on account of their complexion, withholding the hire of the laborers who reap down his fields, shrouding their intellects in thick darkness and dragging their souls down to remediless ruin, and estimating them as goods and chattels! like Jackson, a bloodstained warrior, the enemy of his species in war, and on account of his profligacy! and the impudent pretender to virtue, honesty, republicanism!

to the jeers of foreign despots, and the execration of the true friends of liberty throughout the world.

Oh freedom! freedom! how I hate thy cant! Not eastern bombast, nor the savage rant Of purpled madmen, were they numbered all, From Roman Nero down to Russian Paul, Could grate upon my ear, so mean, so base, As the rank jurgon of that factious race, Who pant for license while they spurn control, And shout for rights with rapine in their soul. Who can with patience for a moment see The medley mass of pride and misery, Of whips and charters, manacles and rights, Of slaving blacks and democratic whites?

As for these political celebrations, they are not only burlesque upon republicanism, but in their spirit, design and accompaniments, essentially anti-christian. Their orations are fulsome declamation-their toasts, the conceptions of heated bacchanalianism, or profound ignorance, or party falsehood, or bold impietytheir military shows, the contrivances of Satanic wickedness. Must not God abhor them? Must not Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, disown all such attempts to glorify a bloody revolution, and to rank among the est of mankind the men, who, contrary to his precepts and example, rushed to the battle-field, to destroy their enemies, and by wading through a sea of blood to redress their petty grievances?

As a specimen of the intelligence and virtue of our modern politicians, we offer the following anecdote. as Shylock to his gold : A few weeks since, as our readers are aware, we made a visit to Newport, R. I. in reference to Mr. B. Hazard's contemplated Gag Law. At the boardinghouse where we were accommodated, we found several members of the Legislature, the very elite of democracy, boastful of their patriotism, but as ignorant of man rights, as any four-legged animals to be found in the high-ways or by-ways of that old slave-trading town. Of course, such prime democrats could not the abolitionists, but sympathized deeply with the disinterested and humane slave-drivers at the South, and maintained that the 'niggers' ought to be kept in bondage, or, if emancipated, that they ought to be colonized in Africa, One of them, particularly, took special pains to publish aloud the surpassing quality of his republicanism: he was a real democrat, and

' Will you be good enough,' said our friend Mr. C. C. Burleigh, addressing this vain and ignorant creature in the presence of a large company, 'to tell us definitely, what are republican principles?"

'Republican principles!' said this paragon of de nocracy, blushing up to the tip of his ears, confounded at the interrogation, and as ignorant of what constituted a principle as an ass is of algebra- republipublican priociples are. 'That is no answer to my inquiry. Will you spec-

ify these republican principles? Ves-I can -I can tell you what one of them is

' Well, give us, then, the first republican principle.' Why, it is this-that a nigger is not so good as a white man.

' We'll not stop to make any comments now. you tell us what is the second republican principle?' The loyal democrat was non-plussed. He could designate the first, but not the second republican prinithin and without, may be on the 4th of March, ciple! What must be the constituents of such a representative?

There was another flaming republican, who found it difficult to express, in terms sufficiently strong, his abhorrence of an amalgamation between our white and colored population-i. e. a virtuous, voluntary, company, and we took occasion to talk to the m about the sacred intermarriage-and he rej iced that there were possibility of children doing something to aid the good laws in New-England, forbidding a union between cause of abolition, that they had even then almost these two classes, under pains and penalties, and mak- completed the preparations for giving with emphasis ing every such contract null and void. He thought no white man ought to be tolerated in community, not merely that they can do something, but what and who should wish to wed a black woman.

' Sir,' we sternly said to him, ' you ought to have a face of bronze thus to insult decency and virtue by in their hearts to refuse compliance with your request talking in this manner. You denounce a virtuous connexion between persons of a white and colored complexion, according to the sanctity of the marriage institution, and hint that lynch law is not too bad for them,-and yet are supporting for the Vice Presidency of the United States, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, 3 future time, the blessing of them that were ready to lascivious and filthy amalgamator, the violator of the virtue of his female slaves, the father of several illegitimate colored children! Shame!'

· O,' said this unblushing and consistent patriot, 'I support Col. Johnson for his republican principles '!! What patriotic discrimination! what virtuous sensibility !

We cannot conclude this article more impressively,

[From the Ohio Free Press.]

MR. EDITOR-I wish through the medium of your paper, to point out the errors, or those which a large majority think are errors, in the

And firstly, I would candidly ask the friends of humanity, if it be politic to associate the charitable and philanthropic societies, with our national festival day? Is it for the benefit of the human family, to call meetings of that kind on the fourth of July, -is it consisit, and does it accord with the feelings of the American people as republicans, to have our national day degraded and polluted with such party spirit and degraded and polluted with such party spirit and his human prey. It sounds like the language of burning zeal? Will the American people permit the great day of rejoicing, to give way to Sabbath Schools, soul is his own.

It is a soul and is not afraid to say his soul is his own. etc. etc .- (all good in their places, and for which So- To the Editors of the Centinel and Gazette cieties there are a plenty of times, exclusive of the 4th of July.) As a friend to all the above named So-I ask the friends of the same, to take a times, and not encroach upon our republican institu- the decision of the court; he could not be certions, or endeavor to force people into submission at tain what the result would be. But whatever CONSISTENCY.

descended, the winds blew, and the floods came and at the invasion of the Mexican empire by American Vermont Chronicle charges us with waging a war against that the danger was to be apprehended, troops, and allowing his official organ (the Washing- all our religions and civil institutions,' and of approbating ton Globe) to proclaim, that he thinks the captured 'agrarianism !!' It is not possible for human malignity, President of Mexico (Santa Anna) ought to be put to or the envenomed tongue of slander, to manufacture accusations more false and injurious. The extent of our her- ble to any new arrest within its walls. It is the esy is, the heartfelt desire and earnest prayer, that the office of a writ of habeas corpus to deliver a hukingdom of God may come, and his will be done, on earth man being from unjust detention, and not after as it is done in heaven—that Christ may be the King, he is discharged from one detention to thrust him Priest, Lawgiver and Redeemer of every human being instantly into another. It is a gratuitous asthat God may be adored supremely, and that every man sumption to call those women slaves. No officer may love his neighbor as himself. We would have the of Massachusetts has a right to consider them as obedience, disinterestedness, compassion, purity, meckness, until by some competent tribunal, acting under the authority of the United States, they benevolence, long-suffering and devotion of Jesus prevalent in every breast, and throughout the world. Do the editors of the Chronicle delight in propagating calumnies, where, if these women had been seized in court. which hold us up as the enemies of God and man? Are in order that they might be detained until they they pepared to meet and sustain them at the tribunal of the Sheriff is not bound to furnish aid to any amalgamator with his negro women, without shame ing their readers, and in inflaming the minds of ignorant man's uncommunicated intention; even though men against us; but their triumph must be ultimately full it be a good one, much less if it be an illega such hideous inconsistencies may well subject us of misery to themselves. Most sincerely do we pity and During the few minutes I was in the Court Room on Monday morning, before the Chief Jusof misery to themselves. Most sincerely do we pity and one. cused us of being a blasphemer and a murderer.

> Of course, we shall not attempt to vindicate ourselves from such monstrous representations; but, in order to were come to be the quiet spectators of the adshow on what ground we are stigmatized as agrarians, ministration of justice. If any rescue had been the 'head and front of our offending hath this extent-no intended by them, why was it not attempted on nore.' In speaking of the cowardly treatment of Frances | Sunday? or on Monday morning before the en-Wright by a mob in Philadelphia, we remarked, that 'the liberty of speech is a right entrusted to her by her Creatible Chief Justice? After the chief Justice? T tor for the abuse of which she is accountable only to him thing said by him, that could lead to a comm tor for the abuse of which she is accountable only to him who gave it.' This, forsooth, is 'agrarianism,' because we are opposed to gag laws and penal enactments, to punish claimant; and from the foar that might be left by what may be deemed false or heretical. 'It is a some of the friends of the women, that when disdenial,' says the Chronicle 'of the right of society to pro- charged, they would not be fairly and safely contect itself by law against libellous, licentious and blasphe- ducted out of court? nous publications. But, does a man's integrity need to This writ of habeas corpus was procured and be vindicated by a sheriff, a jailor, and a dungeon ! Cannot served exclusively for the benefit of two colored purity grapple successfully in an open field with licentious. Women. It was procured and served at their exness, without the aid of a constable ? If men or women pense, and can any one wish that they should be blaspheme, shall we not rather pray for them, than extort money from their pockets, or incarcerate their bodies? If we are unjustly vilified, shall we resort to the law of libel cossible to Mr. Huggeford. I would freely have for redress, or forgive the reviler as we hope to be for- given him my advice if he had asked it. But he given of God? How would Christ or John or Paul, have was educated as a lawyer, in the looked in a court room, employing a lawyer to obtain Chief Justice : and had for several years beer damages on the ground of defamation, or of assault and well acquainted with the sheriff's duty. He is battery? The law of libel is a nose of wax, so far as not a man on whom I would obtrude justice is concerned, and a weapon of despotism to crush freedom of conscience and freedom of speech, as a thou-

'I stand for justice; answer-shall I have it? If you deny me, fie upon your law !'-We suppose it will be as useless to remind the Chroni-

le, as it was the Jew-'Though justice be thy plea, consider this,-That, in the course of justice, none of us Should see salvation: we do pray for mercy; And that same prayer doth teach us all to render The deeds of mercy

The Chronicle has libelled us, again and again, most rievously; but, though we could recover ten thousand bounds by way of reparation, and even put down that press, by appealing to the law, we would not do it.

PAWTUCKET JUVENILE ANTI-SLAVE- approbation -- that we did not see it till it appeared in RY SOCIETY.

rticle concerning this little band of choice young our publisher not to insert any thing further on the spirits, we were almost constrained to exclaim in the anguage of the wise man, 'many daughters have lone virtuously, but thou hast excelled them all.'

The Society is composed almost wholly of little girls, TICAL ABOLITIONISTS, says brother Potter, and we this particular we could not be responsible, but the with only some half a dozen young ladies, ('PRACan easily believe him,) to supervise and direct their labors. They have been accustomed to meet every Saturday afternoon, and occasionally an evening, to work in preparing various articles, by the sale of object' of the Liberator. which they might raise money for the anti-slavery cause. Last winter they pledged \$50 to the R. I. Anti-Slavery Society, if we remember aright. On Wednesday the 3d inst., was held their annual fair, for the sale of the productions of their industry, taste present will be superior to the first number in the and skill, and the sum of one hundred dollars and seventy-five cents was raised, which would probably have been considerably increased, had not the sale been abruptly terminated by an alarm of fire. Some of their best articles, to the value of thirty or forty dollars, remained unsold. Of course the pledge is redeemed, and the treasury still remains well filled. · Let it be remembered too,' says the Record, 'that none who have been engaged in this work, are the children of opulent parents, but that persevering industry has worked this wonder.'

Verily! we little thought, when on the 4th of July it was our happiness to speak a few words to this little indeed, a lesson which should teach us in our turn, how much they can do. We must say, dear children, we see not how brothers Weld and Stanton can find it that they would ' call at Pawtucket and give a lecture or two,' especially as the visit is asked for that you may have more abolitionists to join' you, and thus e able to make the coming year exceed the last. Go on! and the favor of Heaven go with you! and in perish shall come upon you.

The last Philanthropist contains an admirable Uxbridge Female Anti-Slavery Society, to the professing Christian women of Kentucky. We had intended to transfer it to our columns this week, but gress which has been made in the acquisition of useother interesting matter-in particular, Thompson's ful knowledge, and to estimate in some degree, the lecture—has crowded it out, and compelled us to dewill not spoil by keeping.

SHERIFF SUMNER'S LETTER.

Sheriff Sumner has done himself honor, by the manly and independent tone, and the straight forward, common sense reasoning of the following letter. It is worthy of a minister of justice who more justly regards the dignity, and more accurately understands the duties of his office than to pervert the forms of law and abuse the authority of his place, to aid the kidnapper in securing his human prey. It sounds like the language of

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SIRS :- In your paper of August 5, speaking of me you say as follows: 'His belief as to the might be the issue of 'this writ,' both he and Mr. Sewall had reason to believe that another process would immediately ensue on the decision of the THE ACME OF PERSONAL DEFAMATION. The Habeas Corpus writ. It was from this after clap

Sirs, I had no knowledge or belief that another process was in existence. I believed that those olored women, if discharged, would be entitled slaves, until by some competent tribunal, acting shall be proved and adjudged to be such. I be

tice entered, the large assembly of colored persons were silent and orderly. I behaved they

On Saturday evening and on Sunday I wasac.

sand facts bear witness. Yet the Chronicle clings to it, words of the Chief Justice, I believe that no cen-If a faithful report had been printed of the sure would have been cast upon me, and the remarks in the Centinel and Gazette of 5th August might have been spared.

Aug. 13, 1836. C. P. SUMNER.

'NEW AND OLD PURITANS.'

We perceive that the N. H. Observer copies the communication which appeared in the Liberator, under this head, a short time since, thereby taking occasion to denounce us afresh. In justice to ourselves, and to the course we mean to pursue, it is meet that we should state-and also the duty of the Observer to lay this statement before its readers,-that that comprint-that we regretted its publication, and (as we do While reading in brother Potter's last Record, the not at present reside in Boston) immediately wrote to subject, at least on that side of the question-not because, as the author of that communication knows, we are opposed to a tull and free discussion of every subject, but because the style of his article was calculated rather to irritate than convince, (though in writer,) and particularly because the article itself was well adapted to plunge us into a controversy for which we have no room, and which is foreign to 'the main

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC.

The publishers of this interesting annual, have, in our opinion, fully redeemed their promise, that the character of the matter it contains, and fully equal to it in mechanical execution.' This, to the readers of the former number, will be recommendation sufficient. Our anti-slavery friends in different parts of the country, ought to see to it immediately, that their respective neighborhoods are well supplied. In no other form, are we aware that so great an amount of matter can be purchased for the same price, and no equal amount of matter will be found more useful, or serviceable to our cause, Measures are in operation, we are told, to supp'y every family in the Union with a copy of the Temperance Almanac, for which object 2,000,000 copies will be required-and shall not a work which pleads not only a kindred cause, but one that virtually embraces the objects of almost all the benevolent enterprises of the day, obtain a circulation at least one-tenth part as extensive? We hope our friends will show by the alacrity with which they send in their orders, that they estimate brother Southard's services at their true-i. c. a high value. 1.

If will be perceived by Mr. Forbes' notice, in another part of the paper, that the exhibition of the colored grammar school is to be next Tuesday morning. We hope the parents of the pupils, and the friends of the colored people, will as generally as may be, comply with the invitation to be present. Attendance at the exhibition will serve to cheer and animate both pupils and teacher, by showing that some interest is felt in the school-some concern about the question whether the teacher faithfully discharges his letter-admirable both in style and spirit-from the duty, and the children duly appreciate and improve those who attend, by enabling them to learn the proof course more effectively, in doing them good. 3.

COMMUNICATIONS.

INTERESTING LETTER.

somewhat behind the time.

GLASGOW, 14th June, 1836.

My DEAR FRIEND:

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us closer, I am charged by our mutual friend GEORGE it, would be putting it into 'a bag with holes.'

2. Each speaker to occupy half an hour, alternately, for 3 hours each evening.

3. Admission by ticket, at 6d each evening, limited to 1200 persons.

I doubt not every succeeding one will be, very orderly-the Rey, Dr. Wardlaw in the Chair,

American Slavery!! So, blush no more for your country, my dear friend; she has nothing nationally to do with the accursed thing. It is only a very small portion of the foolish people of the South, that have constituted to a careful examination.

One of the principal arguments in favor of the use of those products, is derived from the language of the Apostle Paul, on the subject of meats offered to idols. trived to fasten this stigma upon her; and those who But, unhappily for this argument, it is in no respect a MESSRS, EDITORS: see the matter with Mr. B's eyes, will blame them, parallel with the subject before us. The apostle mainthe Colonization dialect-your black and colored

that when charging home upon the detestable, 'odi-Laorn Granison, with printing and publishing in obtained by robbing others. were charged generally, and by unprincipled persons, with mob-raising; but I did not think you were so deeply implicated—that any respectable gentleman would impute such a thing to you. I fear our friend

ed with intense interest by the anti-slavery people ask bim why he exercises such cruel authority? He here, and we may expect some strange work, if the here, and we may expect some strange work, if the here and says, 'I am hired to do it. 'Go to the master, and the limit of the ed with intense interest by the anti-slavery people

fiction, as is also that brought against Prof. Wright holder to compel these toil-worn, defenceless, speech- a miserable and degraded mob rushed into the is, without that spirit of calculating selfishness, by the same individual. It is lamentable to see a man less sufferers, trembling under the dread lash, to laresorting to falsehood, to pulliate the guilt of American slavery. But more hereafter.

Board of Foreign Missions. HONORED SIR-

from the Board of Baptist Ministers in and near Lon- vation, unmitigated by the hope of the world to come. this is the way they ought to be served." don, on the subject of Negro Slavery.

contribute my mite in aid of Foreign Missions, to be mixed with whatever we use. No impossibilities are knowledged to be erroneous.

self, I take this method of addressing you, that you nocently of stolen property, it does not justify us openmay receive it as coming not merely from one indi- ly to hire a band of robbers to plunder our neighbors, vidual, but from all who view the subject as I do. It in order that we may partake of the goods. was very gratifying to me, that many of those, to We are told that we cannot effect the market to any

so long as they know it apologizes for, and even justisistency. If there should be a band of thieves or litionists. If they had resisted, as they had an interest of litionists. they labored more or less to do it away. But when very Society. we find that the Church upholds and practices a sys- Ledyard, Cavuga Co., N. Y. 7th mo. 23, 1836. I have much and often regretted, that when you tem of iniquity, which holds men here in a state but were at the south-not the slavery end-of this Is- little, if any, preferable to that of the heathen in othhad, you did not allow us, and myself among the rest er lands, and that those who take the lead and manthe anti-slavery men of the north, to embrace you agement of her benevolent endeavors, to spread the Esteemed Friend, Wm. Lloyd Garrison : ss a friend of the cause in which we are mutually gospel among the heathen abroad, are also ready to Presuming that thou art willing to recognize thy engaged—the cause of humanity and of God. But, excuse this sin, and go into a political argument to fellow-laborers in the cause of humanity, however of the occasion excited a great degree of interest, although I had not that pleasure, you have not there. justify it, we have many fears that God will frown feeble may be their efforts, or distant their sphere of not only among the members, but also among the by deprived me of the privilege of reckoning you upon our inconsistent philanthropy; and when called action-I take the liberty of stating that there has, among my friends. And if correspondence may draw upon to give our money, it appears to us that to give very lately, been an Anti-Slavery Society established

THOMPSON, to relieve him somewhat from what, on With the preamble and resolves of the Committee members, I believe, is about 25; and from the eviless busied occasions, would be to him a delightful of the Board, I have no fault to find. But it seems dently increasing interest in the subject of 'immeditack, by informing you that he is at present here on a very strunge to your humble servant, that the Board ate emancipation,' we feel confident that our number Discussion on American Slavery, with the Rev. R. J.

Breckenridge of Baltimore, who accepted a challenge

Board, interfere with a subject that is not among the subscribed for several valuable anti-slavery publicathown out by Geo. Thompson in the London Patriot, objects for which the Convention and the Board were tions, which we intend circulating through this secto any gentleman, English or American, to discuss formed,' should in the letter accompanying these rethe subject with him any where in this kingdom .- solves, so far interfere with the subject of slavery. The following is a list of the officers of the Society: Mr. Breckenridge accepted, and fixed on this city, which was the very subject then in view, as to go where they first met publicly last night in the Rev, into a labored argument to justify its continuance. Is Dr. Wardlaw's Chapel, before 1200 persons, the number limited by request of Mr. B., and under the following regulations, previously agreed on by the gen- it more safe in erring, to err in favor of our southern brethren than us?

If the editor should think this proper for a place in 1. To commence last night at half-past 6 o'clock, and be resumed every evening till finished, at the Liberator, I may hereafter take some notice of the Newtown—but they propose in future to hold their arguments in the letter referred to.

A BAPTIST. Your friend.

PRODUCE OF SLAVE LABOR.

To the Editor of the Liberator: A few weeks since, a communication appeared in 4. The Discussion being to elicit facts, no question to be proposed for decision, nor vote to be taken. Lato be proposed for decision, nor vote to be taken. La-dies admitted—no children under 12, unless with pa-from the use of the products of slave labor; and in The Committee of the Glasgow Emancipation So. the last number, just received, the subject is resumed, ciety were entrusted with the charge of these arrangements-and last night the first meeting was, as communications worth noticing, were it not that the very generally by those who plead in favor of the use We listened to some strange floctrines by your countryman-for instance, that Slavery in America, is not of the surject with the great cause of human free-

of Glasgow. I was somewhat prepared to expect any being, had in reality no effect upon the meat, and the principles of our republican institutions; that the purpose. did not in the least alter the nature of it, consequent- its unhallowed breath was sweeping over our land labor productions. I cannot see, that because we are

that the placard was printed the size of the Liberator, right to the unrequited labor of the slave? No. Has he then a right to the articles which are produced by rights,' the 'guarantee of slave property,' the most pleasantly and usefully. and of similar type—(excellent proof.) And now, what do you say? Do you plead guilty, or not guilty?

For, if these are not the very words, the above is the

ask him why he exercises such cruel authority? He points to the merchant of the North, and says, 'I am hired to do it.' Go to the merchant, and ask him why he thus hires oppression? He points to the merchant, and ask him why he thus hires oppression? He points to the merchant, and ask him why he thus hires oppression? He points to the merchant, and ask him why he thus hires oppression? He points to the merchant, and ask him why he thus hires on the rights and duties of citizenship; and in fine, the fattes had decreed that Esq. L. should teach them the law on free discussion in a court of justice.

On the 3d ult. a meeting of the Society was held in the town-house. It had increased in numbers to 136 members, a majority of whom guildess? Do we not participate in the crime? Does the majority of whom were legal voters, and was convocated of several datasets. From the cities were legal voters, and was convocated of several datasets.

I then felt, and continue to feel, that I can no more these productions, because they are so intimately vices. I have often thought of addressing you in my own necessity, we have partaken of these products, it does

done what they could to remedy its its evil tendency. the people of the free States purchased slave produce, You may ask, why bring up this subject now, when that the maaters would immediately find it necessary

fies, a system of Slavery in our own land, which robbers, who should form a system of plundering their undoubted right to do, there would have been vio-The following letter from one of the Secretaries of keeps two millions of our own countrymen in a state neighbors, and we should form a society to suppress it lence used, and perhaps blood shed. My senthe Glasgow Emancipation Society, written the mornof degraded ignorance; and designedly destitute of by preaching the truth; what hope could we have of \$25 and costs of Court, and each of your assoafter the first evening's debate between Thomp- the word of God. The most of Northern Christians, operating on their consciences, should we say to them ciates \$5 fine and costs; and that, I fear, is not to be concealed there. It is true, they seldom dure to treat and Breckenridge, was received too late for inson and Breckenridge, was received to be a son and breckenridge, was received to be a son and breckenridge, while the breckenridge to be a son and breckenridge to be section in our last No., but as our readers will natu- American Slavery was tolerated and upheld by the bors; and in the next, what shall we pay you for rally be curious to know what is thought of the dis- christian church, or that those high in office in our your plunder?' It will be of little avail for us to exansion by those who are favored with the privilege Missionary and other Societies, would justify its con- press our abhorrence of slavery in one way, while we of hearing it, we copy it in this, though it may seem tinuance. We knew it existed, but supposed God's openly encourage it in another. It is for this reason dear people at the South, as well as at the North, that I consider this subject worthy of the careful exwere in principle opposed to it, and that in practice amination of all members of the American Anti-Sla-J. J. THOMAS.

BUCKS COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

BUCKINGHAM, Bucks Co., Pa. 7th mo. 27th, 1836.

in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The number of

President-Richard Janey. Vice President-Mahlon B. Linton. Recording Secretary-Joseph Yardley. Corresponding Secretary-Wm. H. Johnson. Treasurer-Wm. Bean. Executive Committee-Thomas Janey, John Buck-

man, Joseph Longshove, M. D., Joseph Janey, Abra-

meetings in various parts of the County.

Thy assured triend, WM. H. JOHNSON.

P. S. There is every probability that a State Anti-Slavery Society will be e-tablished during the ensuing fall. The 'Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society of Philadelphia,' have issued a Circular suggesting the call of a Convention, in some central part of the State, the object of which will be to consider the propriety of establishing, without delay, a State Society

It is the knowledge of the fact, that WE will pay him legs. They had twice before disturbed the meet-A LETTER

A LETTER

A LETTER

To the Rev. Dr. L. Bolles, Cor. Sec. of the Baptist

Board of Farcian Missions.

The showledge of the lact, that WE will pay him for all this severity and injustice, by purchasing the productions. It is the hope of gain, that is the sole and only cause of this enormous wrong. It is the Board of Farcian Missions.

To the Rev. Dr. L. Bolles, Cor. Sec. of the Baptist

Board of Farcian Missions.

They had twice before disturbed the meet. In great for the sole and injustice, by purchasing the word of Esq. Littlefield for their protection; but mediate and pressing calls for such a work ought the meeting to disperse. Their aged chairment immediately to be reported to Mr. Weld, who has hope of the compensation which we help to make mildly remonstrated, and was answered with them, that causes them to rivet upon the slave the shouts and yells, and told that 'the subject should and Lecturers. The harvest is great, the It is more than a year since I read with grief and chains of his servitude, and grind him down in debas. not be discussed '-that 'this is the way they perfect astonishment, your letter in answer to the one ing ignorance, uncheered by the glad tidings of sal- have served Abolitionists in Massachusetts, and to another house, and proceeded with their ser-

It was deemed partial and unjust to deprive expended by your Board, till the principles and so- required of us. The difficulty and inconvenience of Esq. L. of the full benefit which the weight of phistical reasonings of that letter are removed, or ac- doing right, does not authorize us to do wrong. And character of his associates could confer; accordif, on some occasions, through ignorance or absolute ingly, thirteen of the least degraded of the mob were selected with him for prosecution. Their name, by private letters; but as I presume that thou-sands of your brethren, who would never think of mentioning it to you, are of the same mind with my- we are doing so. Because we may have partaken in- brother, Jonathan S. Burnham, Harmon Dennett, hardens the heart, but avarice deadens it to every Benjamin Hewes, and Reuben Ball, a deputy Speriff; all of whom were indicted by the Grand

phouncing their sentence, Judge Whitman made nearly these remarks :- Brother Lit-

tence is, that you, Mr. Littlefield, pay a fine of have dared to violate the sanctity of private dwelling-

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 6, 1836.

Dear Sir-Many circumstances have conspired to render this place a scene of great interest for the past week. In addition to a great crowd of visiters of the usual character that congregate at the Springs at this season of the year, the Temperance Convention has called hither a large an exceedingly amiable man. The proceedings supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describnumerous and highly respectable auditors. The Wine question was the principal subject of debate. Upon this, as we anticipated, came the 'tug of Bacchus mustered all his forces to prevent presume on thus 'going too far;' but all would not do; the body as a whole, was sound to the core, and notwithstanding all the blustering and threatening and bravado of the wine-loving opposition, the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Doct. Rece of New York city, had the honor of plenty of coadjutors, from some of whom we have expected better things. The cry of 'radicalism and ultraism,' evidently had more efect than any thing else; and some of the best men seemed absolutely frightened out of their senses, yet there was a redeeming spirit in our midst, and able advocates of immediate and TOTAL abstinence were not wanting. Among the latter, I would name the Rev. Dr. Beman of Troy, as the ablest and the best. His conduct in the Convention was beyond all praise. Firm, faithful, uncompromising and undaunted, he dared plainly and boldly to stand up for the truth. He was de cidedly the most efficient and eloquent man in the assembly. Doct. Beman is not, I presume, appre-The overbearing and insolent demands of our State clated in New-England generally; but mark my words: we have more to hope from that man than from any other clergyman in the United have opened the eyes of many of our legislators, to States; for he is not only a truly great man, in the degradation to which they have been called to intellect and moral power, but he is honest, straightsubmit. And if the insolence has not yet converted forward, and inflexible in the path of duty. Well many to absolute abolitionism, it has nevertheless may the friends of Temperance, and the friends f the Slave, and the friends of Religion, look to W. H. J. Doct. Beman as one of their strongest and best advocates.

The Convention adjourned this day at noon,-Its influence will be highly beneficial to the cause of temperance, and in all probability the advo-cates of Madeira and Champaigne will never gregation being willing to tolerate such folly and de-A year or two since, a few gentlemen in Bridg- cates of Madeira and Champaigne will never not the nation. But, I suspect his new speciacles will not be adopted by the clear-sighted people of Scotland to be adopted by the clear-sighted people of Scotland to be a simple ceremony of offering meat to such an imagin-

There are a great many strangers of distincsomething of this sort, as I saw in a late London Patiot that he termed it African Slavery. This is quite by it was the same thing as before; and if it might be the nativities and severable of virious now at this place, but I have been more haplawfully eaten before the ceremony, then it might be cence, which would not bow before it. They mankind, the moral elite of the country, than all American people are Africans. En passant what has become of my old friend Cresson? I think he heed, that by eating meat thus offered, they did not tinuance, if they did not strive with all their en- Weld, the devoted and eloquent apostle of negro Orleans. But lest the notes of triumph should swell But I must come to the principle object in my writing you by our friend's desire, which is to inform you,
that when charging home men the detestable solithat the constitution of our country; they took counsel of the unerring word of God; and in ard, the Evangelist, whom the Vermont Chronious Abolitionists of America, all, or almost all the moles of America, and the greatly retarding the progress of the abolition of Slavery by their folly, imprusing the progress of the abolition of Slavery by their folly, imprusing the progress of the abolition of Slavery by their folly, imprusing the progress of the use of a thing, that we are therefore their zeal to rend the veil that sauts out the Lamp Professor Hitchcock, the just pride of Amherst gress of the abolition of Slavery by their folly, imprudence and fury, Mr. B. charged you—you, William justified in purchasing of a man that which he has of Life from two millions of our countrymen, and darkens its rays for all the rest of them; in their Rev. H. C. Wright, now an agent of the American darkens its rays for all the rest of them; in their I do not wish to dwell on the expediency of refrain- anxiety to purge our land of its most deadly po- can Peace Society; Sylvester Graham and Doct. Boston, a placard, calling upon the mob to mob him, Mr. R. J. Breckemidge, and his brother, for their conduct in regard to their Colonization movements—

I do not wish to dwell on the expediency of refraining from these productions; but I ask, what right have we to make use of them? Has the master a lawyer, was a politician. He knew all about the other kindred spirits from all parts of the Union. 'compromise,' the 'national compact,' 'State you may well suppose we have passed our time

For, if these are not the very words, the above is the substance of the charge—and you will be expected substance of the charge—and you will be expected to defend yourself! I knew that you Abolitionists were charged generally, and by unprincipled persons, were charged generally, and by unprincipled persons, were charged generally, and by unprincipled persons, were charged generally and by unprincipled persons, which are observed these productions?—

Output the convey to us a right to those productions?—

Output the convey to us a right to those productions?—

Output the convey to us a right to those productions?—

Output the convey to us a right to those productions?—

Output the convey to us a right to those productions?—

Output the convey to us a right to those productions?—

Output the defend with policy is a truly fine man, and folly meets be a truly fine man, and would impute such a thing to you. I fear our friend Mr. B. has been dealing in visions.

A similar charge was made by him against our respected friend Elizur Wright, of which I apprise him by this same conveyance. And now I have little time to add more than that this discussion is view-life time to add more than that this discussion is view-life time to add more than that this discussion is view-large was made by him against our respected friend Elizur Wright, of which I apprise him by this same conveyance. And now I have little time to add more than that this discussion is view-large was made by him against our respected friend Elizur Wright, of which I apprise him by this same conveyance. And now I have little time to add more than that this discussion is view-large was made by him against our respected friend Elizur Wright, of which I apprise him by this same conveyance. And now I have little time to add more than that this discussion is view-large was made by him against our respected friend Elizur Wright, of which I apprise him one of the subject of abolition, 'peaceably if they could, forcibly if orators in our country. I am happy to learn that to this dreatful state? Go to the overseer, and ask him, why he compels to the overseer, and ask him, why he compels to the extent of human endurance, the toil of the slave? He points to the master, of abolition, 'peaceably if they could, forcibly if orators in our country. I am happy to learn that the subject of abolition, 'peaceably if orators in our country. I am happy to learn that the tothis dreatful to stop here to add the subject of abolition, 'peaceably if they could, forcibly if orators in our country. I am happy to learn that the subject of abolition, 'peaceably if they could, forcibly if orators in our country. I am happy to learn that the subject of abolition, 'peaceably if they could, forcibly if orators in our country. I am happy to learn that the subject of abolition, 'peaceably if they could, forcibly if orators in our country. I am happy to learn t and says, 'I am hired to do it.' Go to the master, and soul of them had ever studied Esq. L's commen- longed, till the glorious contest in which he is en-

the oppressor stand in a more guilty position in rela- were legal voters, and was composed of some of and large towns we have nothing to hope, and 23d inst. at 8 o'clock in the morning. The pa-The charge brought against us by Mr. Breck-The charge brought against us by Mr. Breck-enridge, it is quite needless for us to say here, is a bold enridge, it is quite needless for us to say here, is a bold what is the stimulant which prompts the slave-live audience were listening to his remarks, when leave the subject as it lend.

The meeting had been opened with prayer by Rev. J. P. Fessenden, and a numerous and attendered property? What is the stimulant which prompts the slave-live audience were listening to his remarks, when leave the subject as it lend.

The meeting had been opened with prayer by Rev. J. P. Fessenden, and a numerous and attendered property in the country, among the numerous and attendered property in the country and been opened with prayer by Rev. J. P. Fessenden, and a numerous and attendered property in the country and been opened with prayer by Rev. J. P. Fessenden, and a numerous and attendered property in the country and been opened with prayer by Rev. J. P. Fessenden, and a numerous and attendered property in the country and been opened with prayer by Rev. J. P. Fessenden, and a numerous and attendered property in the country and been opened with prayer by Rev. J. P. Fessenden, and a numerous and attendered property in the country and been opened with prayer by Rev. J. P. Fessenden, and a numerous and attendered property in the country and been opened with prayer by Rev. J. P. Fessenden, and a numerous and attendered property in the country and been opened with prayer by Rev. J. P. Fessenden, and a numerous and attendered property in the country and been opened with prayer by Rev. J. P. Fessenden, and a numerous and attendered property in the country and a numerous and attendered property in the country and a numerous and attendered property in the country and a numerous and attendered property in the country and a numerous and attendered property in the country and a numerous and attendered property in the country and a numerous and attendered property in the country and a numerous and attendered property in the country and a erty? What is the stimulant which prompts the slave- tive audience were listening to his remarks, when pect. They will and do look at the subject as it tend.

The American Anti-Slavery Society are great-

immediately to be reported to Mr. Weld, who has the general superintendence of engaging Agents ers few. Never was there so pressing a demand for all the moral and intellectual energies of the degradation under which very many of our colorfriends of humanity in every department of en- ed brethren are now laboring, from their unhappy We are told of the difficulty of avoiding the use of ing remonstrance in vain, the Society adjourned terprize, as at this moment; and every person, is and ruinous love of intoxicating drinks. You, as bound to do what he can to advance the great well as we, would do your utmost to raise them system of operations designed to emancipate, en- from the mire of beastly indulgence. You will lighten and bless mankind.

Yours truly,

VERDICT AGAINST SLAVERY.

Dissipation, as well as power or prosperity,

Thomas Hall, James B. Perkins, John Hazen, feeling but the thirst for riches. Avarice alone could have produced the slave trade. Avarice alone can drive, as it does drive, this infernal Jury as rioters. Before the day of trial, con- traffic, and the wretched victims of it, like so science smitten and ashamed, they evaded the many post-horses whipped to death in a mail whom the letter from our English brethren was addressed, disapproved of the course you took, and have dressed, disapproved of the course you took, and have numbers. I shall not attempt to show that if none of throwing themselves upon the mercy of the Court. pomp, and circumstance of glorious war; but where are the trophies of avarice? The handto may ask, why bring up this subject now, when that the meaters the meaters that the meate tlefield, I have hitherto thought well of you, and What man is worse received in society for being a mine? I answer, because very important considerations are connected with this subject. Many who feel interested in the cause of Foreign Missions, cannot feel that full confidence in the Board, which is to employ their staves as free laborers. Effect of the market is only a secondary object. Our main aim is transaction as this; it cannot go unpunished. A daughter to such monsters?—nay, they have even appeared in 'the abused shape of the vilest of women.' I say nothing of India, or Amboyna—of Certes, or Pizarro.' SEARCHING HOUSES.

The outrages of slave-hunters at the North make me me very angry whenever I think of them. Some of them with such indignity any but the poor and ignorant. But such conduct ought never to be submitted to.

'The law of England,' says Blackstone, (and it is also the law of the United States) ' has so particular and tender a regard to the immunity of a man's house, that it styles it his castle, and will never suffer it to be violated

But the right of citizens to have their fire-sides free from the intrusion of ruffians, does not rest merely on the common law. The fourth amendment to the Constitution of number of the choicest spirits of the land. The the United States, declares the rights of the people to be Convention contained some three or four hundred secure in their persons, houses papers, and effects, against members. Chancellor Walworth was elected unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; President. He is an able presiding officer, and and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, ing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to By a statute of the United States, runaway slaves may

be arrested, but no statute gives any authority to search houses for such slaves. The only power for seizing slaves the 'ultraism' of declaring the use of all intoxi- in the Nothern States, is derived from this statute; and as cating liquors morally wrong, More than one it does not authorize the magistrate to issue a warrant to clergyman was found ready to plead such for runaways, no such power can exist. Officers an officer a right even to break an inner door of a house in making such a search. The law on this subject is too clear to admit of discussion.

I would advise all abolitionists, therefore, to lock their doors and refuse admittance to every officer who seeks for runaway slaves. If he get admittance either by force or fraud, lock the inner doors, and tell him, if he breuks being the leader in the glorious defence of an oc- them, he does it at his peril. Prosecute every officer who casional use of intoxicating drinks; but he had a makes search of a house for runaway slaves, against the will of the owner.

Every abolitionist should be on his guard. Remember, that a warrant to seize a runaway slave, is no authority to search a house for him. No magistrate, it is believed, would give a warrant directing the search of a house in a case of this kind. Even if he should grant such a warrant, it would be illegal.

Splendid Triumph! Glorious Victory!! The Funatics Discomfitted !!! The Union Preserved!!!! . Public Opinion in a healthy state!'

The following article is from that well known champion of good morals, and public order, the Boston Commercial Gazette:

EXEMPLARY.—We learn that last Sunday week, at Needham, at the place of worship of the Rev. Mr Ritchie's society, an abolitionist by the name of Southard proposed to deliver a lecture on slavery in the house in the evening, and requested the minister to give notice to that effect from the pulpit. The Revrend clergyman having the good sense to be opposed to such seditions lecturing, declined to give the tice until he had consulted the congregation, as to the expediency of having such a meeting held in the church. Whereupon it was put to vote, and rejected We are gratified to find public opinion in such a bealthy state.

Let southern task-masters obtain a new supply of whips; let the manufacturers of chains enlarge their ousiness; let human flesh merchants erect new prisons; let error seat herself on her silken cushion, without fearing an attack from her antagonist truth; let shouts of joy rend the skies in Charleston and New too high, let it be remembered that the church here spoken of is a school-house, and that on the following Sabbath, the 'abolitionist by the name of Southard' lectured in the same town, at the meeting-house of the Rev. Mr. Sessions, an estimable man, who, unfortunately, did'nt happen to be 'opposed to such seditious lecturing '-and that there he spoke to a very attentive audience, twice as large as could have got into the school-house.

MR. THOMPSON AND DR. COX.

We presume we could not have occupied our columns in a manner more acceptable to our readers, than we have done in filling our first, and half of our last page with the account of the meeting at Rev. Mr. ceded and occasioned his severe but righteous rebuke of the Rev. Dr., will be found very interesting. It discloses some facts, which we suppose have not been

A long and the last article on the Sabbath question, in reply to the complaints and objections against but came too late for insertion this week.

EXHIBITION OF THE SMITH SCHOOL.

The Exhibition of the Smith School, in Belknap-street, will take place on Tuesday next, the

TO THE PEOPLE OF COLOR THROUGHOUT NEW-ENGLAND.

FRIENDS:-The undersigned, a Committee of Delegates, assembled at Providence, appointed for the purpose, respectfully address to you the following brief view relative to the formation of a New-England Temperance Society of people of color. We have no doubt that you have seen. join with us in saying that a thorough reformation from their besotting vices must precede the success of any efforts to give a permanent elevation VERDICT AGAINST SLAVERY. to their character. Every colored man laments the low and debased condition of his kind. Let names are, Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Richard Kim- polps of Roanoke, published in the Southern is then rise in a body, and solemnly determine henceforth to put away the unclean thing from among us! We long to stand among the men of our country, as fellow-citizens, worthy of our country and the human race. Our first step is to put far away vice and every immorality. will assist our endeavors, if made in the sincerity of true believers in his Gospel. We therefore cordially invite you to send delegates to a Convention proposed to be holden at Boston, on the 26th day of October, 1836, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a New-England Temperance Society of People of

Your friends and fellow-laborers in Christ. JOHN W. LEWIS, Jr. JOHN W. LEWIS, Jr.
WINDSOR GARDNER,
JAMES W. JOHNSON,
Providence. CHARLES K. COOK, New-Bedford.

MR. THOMPSON .- But what said Dr. Hoby?

LITERARY.

[From the Portsmouth Journal.] ODE TO LIBERTY.

As fondly to its mother's breast, The infant clings with sweet delight, So let me come again and rest On thy fair bosom, Queen of Light.*

Wherever shines thy conquering smile, Where'er thy footsteps mark the earth, Darkness and error cease, and vile Oppression's reign of woe and dearth Religion lifts her holy head, And Science rears her glittering crest, And Justice, Law, and Reason shed Their light upon that land so blest. No servile homage dost thou ask; No eringing, such as Hate and Fear To tyrants render 'neath the mask Of a forced smile, or craven tear. To all who at thine altar bow, Majestic goddess! still thou art The fearless friend :- The mighty foe To tyrants' arm and haughty heart.

On his broad wing, o'er thee on high, Rides the bold eagle-whilst a glance From his sun-daring proud, dark eye, Warns of the hostile foe's advance. Thy rights and glory are his care, With jealous love he watches o'er The sacred honor,-and the air Is hallowed where his pinions soar.

Once I was wont to linger long In thy free halls and beauteous bowers, And list to thy meledious song That cheer'd my sunny, youthful hours Ay, once was I thy cherish'd child, Nurtur'd and rock'd and rear'd by thee, And wore thy mantle and thy shield, That seem the shafts of tyranny. But now-my harp is tuned to grief And with my song are mingled tears! My joyous days, without relief, Flow on in chains to sorrowing years But thou didst never turn on me A lowering brow or frowning eye, 'Twas I alas! deserted thee To moan in fetters and to die

Could I behold thy form once more, And meet again one smile from thee,-Thy lovely image I'd adore, Thou fairy goddess, Liberty ! As a lov'd one, with beauty rife, I'll woo thee-drink thy balmy breath, And ne'er forsake thee more, till life Be swallow'd up and lost in death.

As fondly to its mother's breast, The infant clings with sweet delight, O let me come and ever rest On thy fair bosom, Queen of Light

* Note.—' Queen of Light' is an original phrase. The idea is this—Wherever liberty dwells, that country will be enlightened.

A MOTHER.

[From the ' Walk from Buffalo, and other Poems.'] BY WILLIAM B. TAPPAN.

To be a mother, is for her To taste of more delight, Than when the little traveller Her babe-first met her sight. It is to welcome one to earth. That may hereafter shine With children of the second birth In blessedness divine.

Much of enduring pain, Lest that sweet blossom, cherished so, May ne'er true life obtain. It is to bow in agony, And wet her couch with tears : And send up broken sighs, and be Distressed with many fears.

To be a mother, is to know

To be a mother, is to trace. As Childhood's years revolve. His path; and still, when on his face Sits Manhood's high resolve-Still painfully, yet pleasingly, As fair he seems to sight-To guard and guide, unceasingly, His faltering steps aright.

To be a mother, for his ease, Is not now care to take-Yea, thou must bid him cross the seas. And toil for Jesus' sake-And bid him lay his strength and youth, And all that's pride of thine, Upon the altar of the truth-The Missionary's shrine.

To be a mother, in this day Of Satan's constant loss, Is to send forth to glorious fray, A warrior of the Cross. It is to be forgotten here; Yet gaining honor, true, Such as the Roman matron, ne'er

To be a Christian mother, now, Is to prepare a gem To sparkle on the Saviour's brow-First in his diadem. A soul, that's in His blood made white. Transformed by sovereign grace,

And set at last, with sons of light,

Who bore the Gracchi-knew.

Where God appoints a place. Oh, blest !- in holy hope, to rear A spirit for the skies, Which, when the planets disappear, In excellence shall rise. Oh, blest !- to see His face, that day, Which flesh can't see, and live-And here am I, with gladness say,

And children Thou didst give. SHE'S FORCED TO SINK AT LAST.

Frail man is like some fated ship That's parted from the shore; Destined to drive o'er endless seas, And to return no more ; Now floated on by zephyr winds, Now driven by the blast; Till wrecked by age or hidden rock, She's forced to sink at last. With cloudless skies and fav'ring wind She plunges on in vain; Her light keel ploughing through a sea That bath no port to gain; But soon, alas! all tempest tost, With rent and shattered mast, She struggles onward to her fate,-She's forced to sink at last. Our sails are spread, our barks are trimm'd-Before us is the main; There's no room-let's welcome both The sunshine and the rain. For soon or late the calms and storms

That ruffle life are past,

And with our barks, beneath the deep

We're forced to sink at last.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEETING AT LONDON.

(Continued from first page.) Ten gentlemen were appointed to wait upon Dr. which differ much from one another' (loud laugh-Cox, most of whom were men of high standing, ter, and long continued cheering;) 'but enough and all of whom were men of piety and general is given with the direct sanction of the Society influence. Dr. Cox again promised, if he did not and then came a note of his speech, taken almost attend, to send his reasons for not coming, at half rerbatim from the report which he had just read past nine on the morrow morning. The next day in the New York Observer:— Enough is given he (Mr. T.) left the house of Mr. Rankin to proceed to a public meeting, and he never went to the interruption occasioned by my advancing to a meeting with such a heavy heart. When he the front of the gallery, and, apologizing for such went to meet an opponent, he went strong in the interference, requesting Mr. T. to forego all such justice of his cause, strong in the blessings and censure, as both unjustifiable and injurious.' Such prayers of the suffering and oppressed negro, a report might have appeared in the New York strong in the invincibility of truth, strong in the Evangelist, but both the Evangelist and Observer omnipotence of God. But when halting between were sent to him with a note, begging he would two opinions, doubting whether Dr. Cox would choose the best report, to be formished for inserbe there, but at the same time rather inclining to tion in the official report of the meeting, and he believe that he would not, he did blush for his could not remember that he had seen in the country, and felt it that day dishonored. (Loud Evangelist any thing like the language attributed cries of hear, hear.) He went to the meeting, to him by Dr. Hoby. If Mr. Hare could find in and took his seat on the platform; the business the New York Evangelist a copy of that speech, commenced by prayer; during the reading of the he [Mr. Thompson] would be obliged by its bereport he saw Mr. Rankin coming down the aisle; ing forwarded to him, and he would see that it he (Mr. T.) looked anxiously towards him, and at should be published in the pamphlet he was about length caught his eye; Mr. R. knew what he to lay before the world. Thus they had arrived meant, and shook his head. He (Mr. T.) knew at the close of that day's proceedings. But he nothing of that note which Dr. Cox spoke of in had yet to read the letter which Dr. Cox had sent that there was no intent to suppress that letter- he disposed to censure the Doctor, he should say no intention of tampering with Mr. Rankin; it that that letter was the most unkind, unchristian was purely 'accidental and unintentional' that letter that a man could frame. He would ask his the letter was not produced; if it had, it would have been the text on which he (Mr. T.) should have spoken: he should have vindicated himself upon political principles? [Loud cries of 'No. to his country, his constituents, and the abolitionists of America, from the foul charge of making this a political question. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Mr. Rankin's shake of the head was enough to sadden him for the remainder of the The first resolution was moved by Mr. Birney; the second by the Rev. Baron Stow, who took that resolution which it was intended to give to the Rev. Doctor, should be have come unprepared with one of his own. Mr. T. then quoted (Hear, hear.) What did he say on that occasion? He would give his language verbatim, taken down by Mr. Stansbury, a celebrated stenographist, brought from Washington to report the proceedings of the May meetings in the New York Observer, a paper unfavorable to immediate abolition, and a paper, the very number of which that contained his speech, contained an editorial article, censuring him (Mr. T.) for the severity of his strictures on the conduct of Dr. Cox. Considering all the circumstances of the case, then, what was the measure of his guilt in uttering the following words? Mr. Thompson then read from the New York Observer, extracts from his speech on that occasion: the following is the concluding passage:

'Two of his countrymen had been deputed to visit this ountry-one of them a member of the Committee of the British and Foreign Society for the Extinction of Slavery and the Slave Trade throughout the World, and belonging to a Christian denomination which had actually memorial-ized all their sister churches in this land on this subject. My heart leaped when I learned that they were to be here—cspecially that one of them whose name stood before the blank which is to be left in the record of this days pro-Where is he now? He is in this city. here? The reason I shall leave for his explain. Sir, (said Mr. T.) in this very fact, I behold a new proof of the power, of the omnipotence of slavery; by its torpedo touch a man has been struck dumb who was eloquent in England on the side of its open opposer.

Nhat! is it come to this? Shall he, or shall I, advocate
the cause of emancipation, of immediate emancipation,
only because we are Fuglishmen? Perish the thought! -before I can entertain such a thought, I must be recreant to all the principles of the Bible-to all the claims of truth, of honor, of humanity. No, Sir; if a man is not the same in every latitude—if he would advocate a cause with eloquence and ardor in Exeter Hall, in the midst of admiring thousands—but, because he is in America, can close his lips, and desert the cause he ooce espoused—I denounce, I abjure him, as a coadjutor in the cause in which I am engaged. Let him carry his philanthropy home again '—(loud cheers)—' there let him display it in the loftiest or the tenderest strains; but let him never step his foot abroad, until he is nevered to show to the world. his foot abroad, until he is prepared to show to the world that he is the friend of his kind of every country.' (Loud and long-continued cheers.)

'This,' said Mr. T., 'is the very head and front of my offending! Judge ye whether I do not only stand excused, but stand justified?-(hear, hear, and cheers)-whether I should not have shared the guilt, if guilt there be, of deserting this cause, had I not said what I did say? (Loud cheers.) I stand not here to palliate or to con-No! I glory in what I have done; and I have said in the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in the presence of Dr. Cox, that if I had to do it over again. I should do it as I have done-with this difference only, that if my poor vocabulary would furnish me with words in which more strongly to express my regret, my abhorrence for such conduct as that I have described, I would use them. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I do not ask the meeting to look critically at the words themselves, but to the sentiments they convey, and either to justify or disapprove my conduct.' (Loud cheers.) But now he must advert to the letter which Dr. Cox had sent, upon the suppression of which so much stress had been laid. The meeting had heard the report of his (Mr. T's) speech read from the New York Observer; but Dr. Hoby, instead of taking that report-which, though furnished by an opponent, he (Mr. T.) preferred to a friend's -(laughter)-he (Dr. H.) made a speech for him: and he would wish the meeting to compare that speech with the report he had just read. Dr. Hoby said, 'Mr. Thompson commenced his speech with a reference to the disappointment he felt at the absence of Dr. Cox, in temperate language, and such as could not give offence; but he ought also to have read the short letter which hear.'] was omitted. At the close of his address, he resamed, in a very different strain and spirit, the language of denunciation; and, though he chiefly referred to Dr. Cox, by speaking in the plural number of the delegates, he included both when he said they were 'men of whom their brethren and country ought to be ashamed, whom he blushed to own as countrymen, and who, as recreant to their principles, and acting under the influence of d sgraceful motives, were unfaithful representatives, and would be scorned on their return." '-'Now, Sir,' (said Mr. Thompson) 'as Heaven is to be my judge, I uttered not a word of that!'

MR. HARE rose, and said that he recollected reading that part of Mr. Thompson's speech in the New York Evangelist.

MR. THOMPSON: Which?

MR. HARE: That in which the word 'recreant' occurs;-which you have just read from the book. Mr. Thompson has said that Dr. Hoby made a speech for him. (Considerable confu-

MR. THOMPSON begged the meeting would not think that these interruptions would be at all injurious to him, or confuse in the slightest the train of his remarks. He would rather that ob-servations should be made at the moment at which they occurred to the persons present. Mr. Hare had said that the words which Dr. Hoby put into his (Mr. T's) mouth, he (Mr. H.) had read in the New York Evangelist; and therefore he supposed Mr. Hare meant to infer that Dr. Hoby had taken the words in question from that jour-

MR. HARE .- Certainly.

These words, or words of a similar import, are not given in the printed reports of the speeches, ok: he pledged his honor and his credit, to the American Anti-Slavery Society; and were brethren around him, who had been his honored coadjutors in this cause, Did they ever place it Did they ever make any way, was not the vessel of abolition ever retarded, by its own vis inertia, until they assumed the high ground, that slaveholding was a sin in the eye of God? [Cheers.] What did the Doctor say in this let-[Cheers.] What did the Doctor say in this let-ter?—'11 I decline the honor of appearing on your platform this day, on occasion of your anniversary meeting, I must be understood to assume position of neutrality.' 'Neutrality!' [said Mr. 'If there be a word in the English language the speech of the Rev. B. Stow, and stated that he was then called on to speak. He conjured his Baptist brethren, by their leve to truth, and their hatred of compromise and expediency, to imagine the circumstances in which he was then placed. The truth of that I loade more than another, it is that word neutrality. [Loud cheers.] 'Neutrality!' God abhors it! 'Neutrality!' 'Choose ye this day whom ye will serve'—'Why halt ye between two opinions?' Why stand ye, motionless as a local for the purposes therein explaints. The truth of that I loade more than another, it is that word belowing is the letter when the constant of the purpose when the constant of the truth of truth of the truth of pendulum, with weeping, suffering, bleeding humanity, here, and frowning despotism there [Immense applause.] 'Neutrality!' with the Bible in your hand-with your ecclesiastical honors thick upon you [lond laughter and cheers]-with your ecclesiastical appointments in your pockets, and the pledges remembered, or which ought to have been remembered, why stand ye neutral [Tremendous cheering.] 'I must be understood to assume a position of neutrality, not with regard to those great principles and objects which it is well known Britain in general, and our denomination in particular, have maintained and was as much pledged as yourself when in America, and that I advocated it ceaselessly upon principles, and in a way, which my own judgment approved. If my course of proceeding did not altegether approve itself to your judgment, and that letter, should I have been solved. promoted, but with regard solely to the political I had had that letter, should I have been afraid to read it? [Hear, hear.] Think you that the individual who has come here to-night with the threat before his eyes, that if he dares to speak honestly he 'shall be crushed,' ['Shame, shame!']-think you that such an individual would have feared to read that letter?' [Loud applause.] Oh, 'I must have had 'some covert, powerful, all-sufficient motive,' for suppressing that letter,-[laughter, and cheers,]-enough to induce Dr. Cox to play upon the word with dray-horse wit, going most sluggishly along, [loud laughter,] harping continually upon it, that the concealment of that letter was, 'perhaps, purely accidental and unintentional,' and intimating, but in Latin, that my veracity ought to be, and cannot but be, doubted. Cheers. What was there in that letter that I hould wish to conceal? If I had been tempted to conceal it, it would have been under a very different motive from that which has been insinuated. I do say, that, branding me, as it does, most unequivocally, as an 'intermeddler,'-for I was 'a foreigner,' I was 'a stranger,' I was 'a cluding paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate abovisitor,'—I say, without hesitation, that letter in the Patriot of Wednesday, the 25th inst. He marked me out for immolation. [Enthusiastic conceived that, after these letters, no person had interesting events and occurrences, and no labor throw light upon the question of immediate above the partial of the patriot of the patriot is also as a stranger,' I was 'a stranger,' I was 'a stranger,' I was 'a cluding paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate above the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate above the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate above the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate above the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate above the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate above the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate above the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate above the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate above the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate above the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate above the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate above the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate above the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate above the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the question of immediate above the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contained throw light upon the paragraph of Dr. Cox's letter contai cheering.] There were thousands in that city a right to address that assembly, on behalf of has been withheld in obtaining valuable articles waiting to rejoice over my destruction; there either Dr. Cox or Dr. Hoby, unless they had auwere paid myrmidons, seeking my blood; and thority to do so from them. [Cheers.] here was my countryman, branding me as a foreigner, a stranger, a visitor, and, therefore, as an [Loud cries of 'Shame, shame.'] Think you that, for these reasons, I should have withheld it? Oh, that I had had that letter! One of old exclaimed, 'Would that mine enemy would write a book!' Had he lived in these days, he would have said, 'Would that mine enemy would write a note!'-[Immense cheering,]-would that mine enemy would print a note! renewed cheering.] 'The political bearings of the question,' with which, as a stranger, a foreigner, a visitor. I could not intermeddle. Now. was Dr. Cox called on to intermeddle? Yes When he was selected as one of the Baptist delegates was he expected to advocate the anti-slamade to the Baptist churches to support the mission, were they led to expect that the Deputation would advocate the anti-slavery cause? They were. When Dr. Cox was in the midst of his brethren, was this question put to him- 'Dr. Cox, The Lane Seminary has accordingly gone down, Price 50 cts. you know the prejudices that exist in America against colored people, -what will you do?' and Rev. Dr. Beecher. what did he reply?'-The REV. MR. BELCHER asked, Where? [Par-

tial cries of 'Hear, hear,' and some confusion.]

The REV. T. PRICE rose and said, 'I stated at a meeting at Fen-court, in the presence of Dr. Cox, that I had put that question to him, and Dr. Cox never denied it.' [Loud cries of 'Hear,

The REV. J. BELCHER: That was not my question. Where was the question put? [Great

The REV. T. PRICE: I did not intend to speak to night, but there is something so exceedingly disingenuous-I might use a stronger term-in this attempt of Mr. Belcher's to throw dust in the eyes of the Assembly, that I must state these facts. I stated two or three months ago, in the dreads Evangelists, and itinerant lecturers. presence of Dr. Cox, at Fen-court, the questions had put to him before he went to America; and I stated further the answers which Dr. Cox had given to me. It was then asked where I had put them. I replied that I thought it was at a certain place, but I could not exactly remember where; it was however at one of the meetings of the Committee of the Baptist Union, and Dr. Cox never denied that those questions were so put to him and answered by him. Some of the Committee said they heard me put the questions, though they could not remember the room where they were put. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Law, who rose amidst great confusion, would be greatly protracted, so as probably to exclude any possibility of a reply, he thought it would be well to observe that the remarks of Mr. Price seemed to intimate that the entire body of ministers of the Baptist denomination concurred

Mr. Thompson said, these interruptions were out of order, and he perhaps should have stated before, that he was not bound to hear remarks

from any individual present; the only persons with whom he had to do were Drs. Cox and Hoby. He had written to Dr. Cox the following letter:

'REV. SIR,-The Baptist Chapel in Devonshire Square having been kindly offered me for the delivery of a lecture on American Slavery, and the principles and progress of the Anti-Slavery Society in the United States; and also for the purpose of giving information relative to the course I felt it my duty to adopt in reference to yourself and colleague, Dr. Hoby; I beg to inform you that I have accepted the offer, and desired to held a public meet-layer accepted the offer, and desired in held a public meet-layer accepted the offer, and desired in held a public meet-layer accepted the offer, and desired in held a public meet-layer accepted the offer, and desired to held a public meet-layer accepted the offer, and desired to held a public meet-layer accepted the offer, and desired to held a public meet-layer accepted the offer, and desired in held and desired to held a public meet-layer accepted the offer and desired in held and the layer accepted the offer and desired in held and the layer accepted the offer and desired in held and the layer accepted the offer and desired in held and the layer accepted the offer and desired in held and the layer accepted the offer and desired in held and the layer accepted the offer and desired in held and the layer accepted the offer and desired in held and the layer accepted the offer and desired in held and the layer accepted the offer and desired in held and the layer accepted the layer accepted to the layer accepted the layer have accepted the offer, and decided to hold a public meeting on Thursday evening next, the 26th inst. I deem it an act of justice to acquaint you with this intention, and to say that full opportunity will be afforded you of demanding any explanation of my public conduct in the United States, in reference either to yourself or the cause which I advocated, and to reply in detail to any of the statements was composed of young men from the first team. I may consider it necessary to make.

knowled the receipt of that letter in the Patriot commander a deacon in it, a most valuable man of yesterday, (Wednesday, the 25th;) he said he he was badly wounded. Such a sad reverse as had employed his pen, and he meant to save his this, you may well imagine, filled many a heart breath. MR. BALDWIN: I rise, sir, upon a point of or-

assembly, except Drs. Cox and Hoby, or some persons delegated by them to act on their behalf. [Hear, hear, hear.]

MR. PEWTRESS rose to move the adjournment. Cries of 'No, no.']

not competent for any person to move an adjourn- meet the few thousand savages embodied, the ment. [Loud cries of 'Hear, hear.']

The REV. T. PRICE: I have given Mr. Thompson permission to deliver his lecture in this chapel, and he can occupy it as long as he pleases: no other person has a right to move the adjournment. [Cheers.]

MR. THOMPSON, after a short discussion, proceeded. He had written to Dr. Hoby also; and as the Dr. had requested that his letter should be read at the lecture, he should read it, whatever paper, evidently approving this conduct, and exmight be afterwards decided as to the adjournment, respecting which he was completely in the the few thousand savages embodied and end the hands of the audience. He would merely ob- matter at once; that is, kill most of them and subserve, that the letter to Dr. Hoby differed scarce- due and drive from their own lands the few that ly in any thing from that sent to Dr. Cox. The following is the letter of Dr. Hoby, dated at the professed followers of the Prince of Peace!

'Sir,—I duly received your letter of the 20th, commu-icating your intention to hold a meeting on the 26th inst., men sustain the missionary societies which are for the purposes therein explained, and inviting my attendance, for reasons therein specified. In reply, I have only to say, that to be in London at that time, is entirely out of my power; I write this while on my way to our Association at Coleford, and to undertake so long a journey, expressly for such a purpose, would be altogether out of the could meet the few thousand savages embodied, nestion. No previous conference having taken place to the matter would soon be ended. ascertain what would suit my convenience, is of course evidence that any concurrence on my part as to the desirableness of such a meeting was quite immaterial. As you say, 'you deem it an act of justice to acquaint me,' &c., I tion we concluded nothing was strange—nothing have only to add, that if the same sense of justice dictates inconsistent for those who hold their fellow men your statements at this meeting, nothing will be said, 'an explanation' of which I shall at all be solicitous to demand, or about which I shall be in the least concerned to 'reply in detail.' You well knew, sir, that to the great cause of abolition,—inmediate, total, universal abolition,—I was as much pledged as yourself when in America, and as I know I was, by as righteous an abhorrence of the inous system of slavery as yourself. When you bear in mind, that I was not so much as invited to attend the meeting at New York, nor even referred to in the invitation addressed to Dr. Cox, you will perceive that I have and made a tumultuous noise, in order to preven me reason to complain of uncourteousness there, and of the extreme readiness of many here to pour their anony- that editor, is, that he may long himself on eather nous vituperations upon a course of conduct which they had not given themselves the trouble to inquire into and understand. I have only further to express my most earnest hope, that, notwithstanding the intemperance cretion which appear to me to have characterize the efforts to awaken hostility against American Christians, God will overrule, so that the torpor and apathy of too many of all denominations, respecting this awful iniquity of slavery, will speedily give place to a holy, philauthropic, and righteous sensibility, which shall hasten both to confess and to compensate the wrongs inflicted on injured Africa. I bereby express my entire concurrence in the colleague pursued relative to an invitation which had nothing to do with our obligation, and request, in conclusion, that your letter to me, and this reply, may be read at the neeting of the 26th.'

newspaper. Mr. Thompson then read the con- of slavery, which it is believed will do much to

Some discussion then arose as to the propriety an adjournment, and it was ultimately agreed that Mr. Chompson should defer the concl his observations until Monday evening, the 30th

The audience then separated.

[From the Lynn Record.] DR. BEECHER.

Dr. Beecher, formerly so celebrated for his temperance lectures, and other reform measures, in this part of the country, is expected in Salem, to attend the anniversary of certain societies. But he is no longer Dr. Beecher, as he once was. He has been into the neighborhood tion for freely discussing the subject of slavery .and with it the influence of its President, the

Several of these young men, who were expelled for their honest independence, and manly and exalted virtues, are now lecturing through the country on that subject, the free discussion of which, to appease the South,'- to reconcile the South,' had been denied them. The Docpapal bulls against Evangelists; itinerant lecturand of liberty, and excite sympathy for the injured and oppressed. Notes to illustrate and enforce ers, reform measures, &c. but all will not do .-Tyranny has done its work at Lane Seminary .-The sceptre has departed from Judah. The Doctor has no longer any control over these young 'itinerants,' and but very little, over any body else. These young 'incendiaries' far excel, in powers of eloquence, their old instructor, in his best days. There is fire enough in them to ignite the world. No wonder Dr. Beecher

Unseasonable Men .- Unseasonableness is method of accosting which is troublesome to the persons accosted. The unseasonable man is one who goes to communicate with his friend when he is immersed in business; he runs to a man who has just been cast as bail for another, and entreats him to become his surety; as soon as a cause is decided, he is on the spot to give his testimony. If he is invited to a wedding he inveighs against the whole female sex; he asks a man who has just returned from a long journey to take a walk with him. When an article is sold, he brings a purchaser who would give double the price. In a company he will give a detailed account from the very horizontal give a detailed account from was understood to observe that as this discussion the price. In a company he will give a detailed account from the very beginning of some subject which they have all heard, and are thoroughly ocquainted with; he is extremely anxious to do that for any person which they are unwilling should be done, but are ashamed to refuse. If in the questions which he had proposed to Dr. he is present at the chastisement of a lad he relates that a boy of his, when so beaten, went and hanged himself. If he is present at an arbitration, though both parties wish an accommodation, he sets them together by the ears.—Theophratus.

Members of the Convention who have plus their assessment, are entitled to a copy of the their assessment, are entitled to a copy of the Report, which they can have by applying at the Report, which they can have by applying at the Anti-Slavery Rooms.

[From the Pittsburgh Chris. Herald.] THE INDIANS. Lawrenceville, Ga., June 28, 1836.

Rev. and dear friend,-Through the kind care of our Heavenly parent, I reached home on the 25th inst.—just 17 days after leaving Pittsburgh, in battle. On the 11th of June two companies of young men had marched from this place to the seat of the Indian war, on the southern border of was composed of young men from the first tani lies, the very flower and pride of our community; This letter was dated May 20. Dr. Cox ac- many of them were members of my church, their with grief, and all with anxiety. The same company has since been engaged in a severe conflict. der. I submit, that no person can address this but suffered no loss of lives. The savages fight with desperate fury, and are doing and have done immense injury in the destruction of life and property. No one can forsee the end of the war: about 10,000 men are in the field, but what can they effect, against a foe, separated perhaps into fifty skulking, marauding parties, scorring from MR. THOMPSON: Sir, this is my lecture; it is one part of the country to another. If they could the matter would soon be ended-but this they cannot effect. Look at this-the members of a christian church,

their deacon for a captain, engaged in shooting down the poor Indians upon our borders who have been abused, insulted, defrauded, and in every way provoked to resistance and revenge. The minister of this church, who is commissioned to preach 'peace on earth and good will to men." writes an epistle to the editors of a 'christin hibiting much regret that they could not meet The christian church engaged in fighting and killing off the Indians on our borders. Do these endeavoring to send the gospel to these poor Indians? Do they pray for the success of the goscourse ency thou art a jewe'.' When we read the above we exclaimed, strange! strange! But on reflec-

'He that will not reason, is a bigot; he that cannot, is a fool; and he that dares not, is a slave.

The above is the motto of a paper published in Rochester, by L. Shepard; and yet this same man came into the second Baptist church in this city, at the head of a company of uprocrus fellows, at the time Mr. Weld was reasoning on slav his reasoning .- Now all that we have to say to of the horns of this motto, and be considered either a bigot, a fool or a slave .- Level.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC, FOR 1837!!

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, the American An-L ti-Slavery Almanae for 1837, which contains the usual astronomical calculations and chronological tables used in Almanacs, which have been prepared with great care. There is also much Dr. Cox had availed himself of the Patriol interesting and useful information on the subjection embellished with several appropriate engravings,

> Among the articles are 'Free Discussion; Am. A. S. Society; \$100,000 Reward; Emanc pation in the West Indies; Principles of Anti-Slavery Societies; the Slave Father; Produce of Slave Labor; Children's Department; Templation Resisted; a Mother's Anguish; Slave Population in the United States; Emigrants to Liberia; Objections Considered; Onedia Institute; Anti-Slavery Publications.

All orders for the above work will be premp answered. Address N. SOUTHARD or D. K. HITCHCOCK, 9, Cornhill, Boston. Boston, July 30, 1836.

SONGS OF THE FREE!

TIAN FREEDOM.' Suited to such as visit at the shrine of serious Liberty.'-Pencival.-pp. 226.

The work was prepared with particular refer ence to the Monthly Concert of prayer for the slaves, and will be found well suited for use at all Anti-Slavery meetings of which singing constitutes part of the exercises. It contains 119 hymns, proper for devotional exercises, beside an excellent selection of poetry, from writers of our own and past times, calculated to awaken a love the sentiments of the poetry, are interspersed through the volume. But the editor's advertisement will better present the occasion and design of the publication.

EDITOR'S ADVERTISEMENT. Those who are laboring for the freedom of the American slave, have felt their need of nid which has ever been sought by those in all ages who have striven for the good of their the good striven and strength of their prace; the encouragement, consolation and strength afforded by poetry and music. This generally express feeling was the origin of the present book of hymas will the accompanying strain of poetry; hardly less elevated, though more ornamented and diffuse than is allowed by the severe beauty and sublimity which should model the Christian Lyric.

Christian Lyric.

They feel that the spiritual warfare in which they are

REPORT OF THE N. E. A. S. C. THE REPORT of the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention is just published. Orders must be sent soon, as only a small edition was printed. For sale at 46 Washington-st.

Members of the Convention who have paid their assessment, are entitled to a copy of the *** An a [Fre The a Chapel; at which

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